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SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK,

&c.

NEW-YORK :

MERCEIN & POST'S PRESS,

240 Pearl st. corner Burling slip.

1838.

REPORT.

IN presenting to the Society, this, their Sixth Annual Report, the Board of Managers cannot perhaps commence in a manner more appropriate than by erecting another EBENEZER, saying hitherto hath the Lord helped. But while they desire to sing of that mercy which has signally marked their operations during another year, they are called to the melancholy duty of recording the removal by death, of an early, ardent, and untiring associate in the cause of Africa. The Hon. Samuel M. Hopkins, of Geneva, New-York, a manager of this Society, whose name also appears prominent on the reports of the various benevolent associations which adorn our country, ceased from his earthly labors, about the 10th of October last. In a letter addressed to the Corresponding Secretary of this Society, dated December 1835, Mr. Hopkins expresses the following opinion. "I believe the time is coming when a wonderful change, in the political and moral world, can be more distinctly assigned to the Colonization Society, than to any other benevolent institution." And as a proof that his sentiments on this subject had undergone no revolution; that his confidence in the practicability of the scheme remained unshaken, and his zeal for Africa unabated; arrangements for a liberal contribution to our funds were among the last transactions of his life. While we deplore the loss sustained by ourselves, and the church, and the world, in the decease of this disinterested laborer in the cause of philanthropy and religion, we have the consolation to believe that he is now in the fruition of a full reward for all his services in the cause of his Master and of mankind. His relative, who forwarded the amount of his donation, mentions in his letter of October 14th,

“Our excellent friend, Mr. Hopkins, made provision for the payment of his subscription to the Colonization Society, the day before his death ; he expired calmly as an infant sinks to sleep, the God whom he had served sustaining him to the last.”

The husbandman, at the approach of the evening, while he revolves in his mind the labors and incidents of the day, feels fully compensated for all his privations and toils, if his expectations have been realized, and the work accomplished which he assigned to himself in the morning. They therefore who are entrusted as agents, with the direction of our benevolent institutions ; those institutions which involve the honor of our Master, and the temporal and spiritual destinies of man, feel amply rewarded for all their anxieties and toils, when these exertions are crowned with a measure of success ; when through their instrumentality the predictions and promises of Scripture are fulfilled ; when the amount of human misery is diminished ; when the dark regions of the earth are irradiated with the lights of literature, and science, and religion ; when the millions who have been regarded as minions, merely to subserve the ease, or pander the pride of others, are elevated to their proper level in the social and political world ; when the idolater is redeemed from his delusions, and instructed in the knowledge, and devoted to the service of the true God. The agents in the cause of colonization, must therefore feel their reward in the success which is obviously attending their exertions. With each revolving year, the enterprize in which they have embarked, appears ONWARD in its march, by the gradual developement of its practicability and excellence. This scheme can no longer be regarded in the light of a problem, yet to be solved ; the experiment has been fully made, and the present aspect of Western Africa, contrasted with its former appearance, is a practical commentary on the importance of the project, whether it be contemplated in its influence on the intellectual, or political, or moral condition of the colonies. There is perhaps no portion of the population of our globe, the future prosperity and glory of which were more distinctly foreseen by the eye, and foretold by the lip of ancient prophesy, than that of the

offspring of Ham ; and while our Master, as mediator, is often promised the heathen for his inheritance, it is explicitly declared, that the kings of Tarshish shall bring presents ; that the “ kings of Sheba and Seba shall offer gifts to him, and the villages that Kedar doth inhabit ;” and these predictions appear at present to be hastening on to their completion. “ Ethiopia is literally stretching out her hand to God ;” a *cry for help* perhaps louder than that which reached the ears and melted the heart of the great apostle is wafted upon our shores with almost every breeze from that continent.

The following impressive appeal is made by Dr. Savage, missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in his letter from Cape Palmas, dated April 4, 1837: “ O that the church of Christ at home could for one moment inhale the moral atmosphere of Africa. O that she could stand upon this mount and look down into the valley of dry bones. O, could it be but once realized that here lie struggling in the grasp of moral death one hundred millions of human beings ; beings with souls immortal. There is no field within my knowledge more promising and ready for a glorious harvest than Western Africa ; and yet how neglected. When I think of other fields more distant, with much less claim upon the sympathies and alms of the American church, filling up with heralds of salvation, I cannot but think of the poor man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves.” Neither has this cry be uttered in vain. There are now among her tribes more than forty missionaries, of different denominations, preaching the gospel of peace, and her youth, to the amount of hundreds or thousands, are enjoying, under the tuition of our teachers, the advantages of a common and Christian education ; and through their instrumentality no inconsiderable revolution has been already effected on the physical and moral character of the inhabitants. Ten years since, there was not perhaps a darker region on the earth, nor a population sunk deeper in degradation, both mental and moral ; but through the divine benediction on the efforts of the Colonization Society, how visibly is the scene reversed ? Through the whole length and breadth of Liberia, her “ solitary places are made glad,

and her deserts begin to rejoice and blossom as the rose." There you see the colored man walking in the majesty of the citizen, where nothing was formerly heard but the clanking of the servile chain ; you see the hall of legislation erected, and the government of law established where formerly the only law was physical force, and the hands of the inhabitants were encrimsoned in the blood of each other ; you see the ambassador from the court of heaven, " with words of salvation on his tongue," and the olive-branch of peace in his hand, where formerly lurked the slaver, that monster in human form, more relentless than the tiger prowling for his prey ; you behold sanctuaries devoted to the service of the living God, opening their peaceful gates, and raising their lofty spires on the very soil which had been polluted for ages by the foot of the Dagon of idolatry ; the ear is now enchanted with grateful anthems of praise, where it was formerly shocked with the thunder of the murderous warhoop, and the ROSE OF SHARON, THAT PLANT OF RENOWN, is striking deep its roots where recently appeared the unsightly, noxious " heath of the desert."

Let none suppose that these statements are mere fictions of the fancy ; that they are visionary representations without foundation in truth ; they are sublime and glorious realities ; facts substantiated by testimony too luminous either to be denied or doubted. The Rev. John I. Matthias, who embarked at Philadelphia as our governor for Bassa-Cove, during the last summer, in his communication, dated August 16th, gives the following account : " We arrived at Monrovia, July 28th, making a voyage of forty days from Cape Henlopen to Cape Messurado. We found all in good health in the settlements. In one day after leaving that colony, we arrived at Bassa-Cove, our place of destination. In the morning which followed the night of our arrival, we landed under a salute from our little guns on board, and heavier artillery on shore ; the military were out, and received us quite *in militare*. We found Dr. M'Dowell, the colonial physician, well, and the colonists generally : agriculture is better attended to than formerly ; the other day I saw a fine field of rice of ten acres ; the gardens look

well, and here and there you see a plantain with fruit ; a bunch of cotton is now lying before me, which I took from a tree in the garden of one of the colonists. The government-house is in a delightful and picturesque situation ; it stands on a mound, about an acre in extent, commanding a fine view of the ocean, of the town of Edina, and of two beautiful rivers, as wide as some parts of the Delaware, between Trenton and Philadelphia. On the 4th I visited Edina, and stated to them my instructions relative to the traffic in ardent spirits, and informed them, that, if they did not abandon it, they could not be received into our government. They then convened in the Methodist church, and after choosing a chairman, and deliberating for some time, they resolved to submit to our laws, and I administered to them the oath of allegiance. One thing is certain, we have no intemperance *here*. Some of my abolition friends in the United States expressed a desire to hear from me, doing me the honor to say that they would believe my representations. You may now assure them, that after seeing with my own eyes, and hearing with my own ears, instead of changing my views, I am more decidedly in favor of colonization than ever. Give us some of your most experienced men ; men of property, and enterprize, and religion ; and I would answer for the cause of colonization. What would not a little yankee industry, and enterprize, and economy, accomplish here ? What a garden might this country become ? How soon would civilization and the Gospel spread, until

“ The dwellers in the vale, and on the rocks,
Shout to each other, and the distant mountains
Catch the flying joy.”

And in a communication received from Mr. Matthias, a few days since, he mentions, “ I wish you to assure my friends, that although I have suffered a severe dispensation from divine Providence, in the death of my dear wife, yet my confidence in the cause of colonization is not in the least shaken. The colored man in this country is incomparably happier than in America, whether he is there a slave or a freeman. The climate

here is better for him ; the soil is better ; and the road to wealth, and science, and respectability, is open before him. This is the spot for the colored man. Was it not for the process we have to pass through, I would consider this climate as one of the finest in the world. We have no fogs, and there is very little variation in the temperature. It is now Christmas, and when you in New-York are suffering from the cold, the country around us is dressed in the richest garb, and this will be the case during the year. Our colony is marching *onward* in a very satisfactory manner ; our courts of justice, our merchants, and our military men, fully satisfy me that the mind of the colored man is equal in every respect to that of the white, when permitted to pursue his course untrammelled by others. I wish that our friends could visit us, and mark particularly the change which takes place in the character of the colored man, when removed from the influence of prejudice and caste. The abolitionists of our country cannot be more mistaken than in their opposition to the colonization cause."

The eagerness which both natives and colonists evince for the acquisition of learning, and the efficacy with which the instructions of our devoted teachers are seemingly crowned, appear from the following letter of Mrs. Moore, a colored woman, dated Monrovia, January 12th, 1838 : " I have a goodly number of pupils, from twenty years down to three, who have endeared themselves to me by a thousand tender ties, and whom I have watched from the alphabet to more interesting studies. I have seen them trying to point out different countries on the map ; I have heard them tell the nature of a noun, conjugate a verb, and tell how many times one number is contained in another ; but all this was not half so entertaining to me as to see them crowding to the altar of God, and begging for the prayers of his children. But what could I say when I saw them come round the table of the Lord ? Ah ! the secret whisper of my soul was, give God the glory that mine eyes have seen his salvation upon my own people. I have heard the wild native of Africa testify that God hath power upon earth to forgive sin. You cannot imagine what my feelings are some-

times, when seated in my little piazza, listening to their pious conversation. Surely, O God, *out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise. This is the Lord's doing, and is marvellous in our eyes.* Rejoice, then, ye daughters of benevolence. The Judge of all the earth is answering your prayers in behalf of poor benighted Africa; and it appears to me that the day is beginning to dawn, and the day-star is rising on this dark division of the earth; Zion has travailed in the greatness of her strength; the ministers of God are preaching with success; none I believe have run in vain, nor labored in vain. May the great Head of the church breathe the spirit of fervent prayer upon you, and all who have, or may aid in this glorious work; and may your joint petitions prove as efficacious as the hands of Caleb and Joshua were to Moses, when he prayed for the discomfiture of his enemies. After taking all things into consideration, we have reason *to thank God and take courage.*"

The contentment of the emigrants in their new homes, and the grateful sense of obligation which they cherish toward the friends of colonization for the blessings conferred on them, will appear from the following extracts of their letters to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, during the summer of 1837. Let us hear the testimony of James G. Williams, a colored man, recommended to us by John Tappin, Esq. of Boston, who embarked in the month of June last. "Respected friend, I rejoice at my arrival in Africa. I now return my humble thanks to you and the society by whose instrumentality I have been enabled, under a kind Providence, to place my feet on my native land." And James Priest, a young man of color, and student of theology, who brought satisfactory certificates from a Presbytery in Kentucky, expresses his gratitude to the society in the following manner. "Dear sir, I take this opportunity to inform you that I am well, and must thank God that you were our patrons when we left the American shore. I must express my thanks to God that I was landed on the soil of my forefathers, and have never regretted the day that I landed; but I wish to return to the United States to complete my studies in

divinity, and then bring my brothers to this country. Give my best respects to the friends of colonization, and may God bless your efforts in this cause." And another bears the following testimony to their happiness in their present situation. "Dear sir, we are all well and happy in Africa, and I can tell nothing but a good story to you. Our voyage was pleasant; time passed almost imperceptibly away. The weather, since our arrival, has been unusually pleasant, the sea-breeze blows freshly every day, and often through the night. The health of the colonists is at present good, and the natives are more healthy than any class of men I ever knew in America. We expect prosperity through a kind Providence, and one-half of the labor endured by the yankees, in cultivating their barren hills, and a small part of what they suffered in the settlement of America, would furnish us from this soil with the means of living as well as can be desired."

The advancement of colonization, during the past year, has been much more rapid than in any preceding year since the commencement of the enterprise. Seven vessels have been chartered, and sent out with expeditions from the various local societies in the United States, for the reinforcement of their several settlements in Africa. Nearly fifty emigrants embarked at New-Orleans during the spring of 1837, destined for our colony at Bassa-Cove, but having first touched at Monrovia, they were persuaded by their friends to adopt that as the place of their permanent residence. In the month of June, the *Charlotte Harper*, chartered by this Society, associated with the Pennsylvanian, sailed from Philadelphia with the Rev. John I. Matthias, our governor, and his wife; Dr. Johnston, an assistant physician; Miss Wilkins, Miss Anesly and Miss Beers, teachers; Dr. Gohen, physician to the Methodist mission; and Mr. Mandeville, agent of the American Society for the Promotion of Education in Africa, with a few colored emigrants: and in December, an expedition, consisting of eighty-four colonists, a large proportion of them emancipated for the purpose of colonizing, left Wilmington, N. C. in the *barque Marine*, of whose embarkation Mr. Buchanan, agent of the Pennsylvania Society,

who attended on the occasion, gives the following account in his report to the boards : " Gentlemen, I have the honor to inform you, that in obedience to your direction, I proceeded to Wilmington, N. C. where I arrived on the 20th November, and immediately commenced arrangements for fitting out an expedition for your colony at Bassa-Cove." After giving an interesting statement of the promptitude with which the master in many instances emancipated his slaves, and the liberality with which he furnished provisions for the voyage; and also the eagerness with which the men of color seized the opportunity of going to the land of liberty, Mr. Buchanan concludes his report with the following character of Louis Sheridan, a colored man, who went as an emigrant with the expedition. " Mr. Louis Sheridan, who is already personally known as the leader, I may say, the father of this expedition, is in my opinion every way worthy of your confidence, and eminently qualified for great usefulness in Africa. For energy of mind, firmness of purpose, and variety of knowledge, he has no superior. He is emphatically a self-made man, who has fought his way through adverse and depressing circumstances, to an eminence seldom, if ever attained by any of his color in this country. He has for years been engaged in an extensive and successful business, and is worth fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Throughout his native state he is honored and esteemed-by all who know him, and he leaves this country with the best wishes of every class of the community. It may be asked, why such a man, with an ample fortune, influential friends, and well established reputation, should wish to emigrate? It is, because, with all his dignity and talents, he cannot in this country enjoy an equality of rights; because, with all his refinement and worth, he is doomed in the dearest intercourse of life to degrading associations; and more than all, because he is fired with a noble desire to elevate the down-trodden millions of his brethren, by giving them a country and a name. These are the motives which induced Sheridan and his associates to leave their native land. The whole number of emigrants enrolled, when I left Wilmington, was eighty-four. In this connexion, permit me to express

my grateful acknowledgments of the hospitality and various assistance rendered me by the citizens of North Carolina generally, in the prosecution of my enterprize."

An expedition was also recently sent off by the Maryland Society, for their flourishing colony at Cape Palmas, the embarkation of which is thus described in their Colonial Journal :—
 "Seldom have we witnessed a more beautiful day than Tuesday, 28th of November, the day on which eighty-five emigrants embarked on board the fine brig *Niobe*, to set out for their future home in *Maryland, in Africa*. Many were the bright and joyous faces of the most fair and intelligent ladies of our city, who very early found their way to the wharf, where the religious exercises were to be conducted. Many of the clergy also, with some of the most influential citizens, were present to witness the interesting scene. The emigrants, by eleven o'clock, were all comfortably seated in a large scow, placed near the wharf, while the wharves on two sides of a commodious dock were literally crowded with a multitude of spectators, anxiously waiting the commencement of the exercises. At eleven o'clock, the religious services were introduced with singing and prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Thornton, of the Methodist Episcopal church. Many delightful voices were mingled in singing that sweet hymn of Addison, "When all thy mercies, O my God." After the prayer was concluded, the emigrants were addressed with excellent feeling and appropriateness of sentiment, by the Rev. Benjamin Kutz, editor of the Lutheran Observer. At the close of his remarks, addressing the large and attentive company of emigrants, he most feelingly and emphatically exclaimed, *lift up, lift up your heads, my friends, the day of your redemption draws nigh*. Soon you will enjoy genuine freedom, in the land of your fathers.

The Rev. Mr. Easter, in the absence of the President, adverted, in an animated strain, to some of the benefits conferred on the colored race, by the colonization scheme; he saw that nearly half of the eighty-five there seated, were made freemen through the influence of this benevolent institution; that from Norfolk, Virginia, ninety more were preparing

to sail for Liberia ; all of them emancipated and prepared with the means of emigration, by their benevolent owners, through the same instrumentality ; at Wilmington, N. C., there were nearly ninety more ready to embark for the colony at Bassa-Cove, through the influence of colonization principles ; that in all this year, there have been not less than six vessels chartered and fitted out with emigrants, teachers, missionaries, and officers, to be borne by the winds of Providence, to the coast of Africa. He saw the elements designed by Providence to perpetuate the enterprize of colonization. There were parents leaving their children, husbands their wives, and children their parents, to prepare homes for their beloved relatives, in the land of freedom, who would afterwards follow, and participate in their enjoyment. The enterprize was never more vigorously prosecuted, nor with equal success. The friends of the cause are more numerous ; their liberality is increasing ; and their sympathy extending. The scale has turned. The day is not distant when there will be more applicants for a passage to Liberia than there will be funds to carry them. The sober, the temperate, and the intelligent part of our colored population, are calling at our office and asking for a passage to their fatherland. The tide has changed, nor will the deep and wide Atlantic stop its course, until Africa is peopled with a hardy and industrious race, from the United States, carrying with them the blessings of civilization and the Gospel !” The Board of Managers of the Maryland Society also report, with respect to their location,—“ The soil is inexhaustibly productive ; the climate is genial to the colored emigrant ; subsistence is easily obtained ; and comfort and competence are the sure rewards of industry. The number of slaves manumitted in Maryland during the past year is 204, and since the enactment of the colonization law in 1831, is 1581. A great change has evidently taken place among the free people of color within the last year, and when the expedition was in preparation, there were upwards of one hundred and twenty applicants for a passage to the colony, eighty-five of whom were sent.”

Africa is now offering an asylum, with every possible inducement, for the return to her bosom, of her long exiled and injured offspring. There the black man enjoys, in full fruition, all the immunities of the American citizen ; he is the sovereign of the soil ; he has his voice in the election of his officers, civil and ecclesiastical ; in the enactment and execution of the laws ; he offers his devotion to the great Author of our religion, according to the dictates of his own conscience ; he is in the possession of a soil, equal, in point of fertility, to any other on the globe ; a country abounding in all the productions of the tropical climate ; a country adapted to the peculiarity of the black man's constitution, the particular section selected as a residence for himself and his descendants, by his great Progenitor Ham, when the whole earth lay before him uninhabited, and open for his occupancy. The liberated African may be considered as leaving us fully compensated for all the privations to which he had been subjected, and all the injuries he may have sustained among us. He retires from our shores, not as ransomed Israel, colonized from their captivity in Egypt, *laden with jewels of silver, and jewels of gold* ; no, he retires from us with treasures infinitely richer, and more enduring ; he goes with the charter of freedom in his hand ; he carries with him the elements of education, the arts, and the sciences, and the other advantages of civilized life ; and what must be considered a boon of still more incalculable value, he carries with him the "gospel of peace," the ministers and ordinances of religion, and, in many instances, a title to an incorruptible inheritance ; and in looking back upon the white man who had enslaved him, he may repeat the address of Joseph to his brethren, " ' you intended our captivity for evil, but God, in his sovereignty, has overruled it for good ; ' we have thus become instructed in the knowledge of enduring riches, and are prepared for diffusing the joyful tidings through the cheerless regions of our father-land."

While this peaceful asylum is now opened for the accommodation of the colored race, many of them are thankfully em-

bracing the benefits which are there presented. They are calling occasionally at this office, and at other colonization offices, inquiring for an opportunity of emigrating to Africa. A whole company of free people of color, in the state of Pennsylvania, are now waiting for a passage to Bassa-Cove, and we have recently had the offer of several hundred slaves in Kentucky and Tennessee, to be liberated on condition that they are colonized in Africa.

It was noticed in our last annual report, that an extensive territory, bordering on the river Sinoe, an intermediate place between Bassa-Cove on the North, and Cape Palmas on the South, had been purchased by the Colonization Society of the state of Mississippi, for the purpose of founding another colony, to be called *Mississippi*; how far their plans have been executed will be seen by reference to a communication received from their successful agent, the Rev. Mr. Finley. "In December last," he mentions, "a settlement was commenced with acclimated emigrants from the older colonies in Liberia, under the superintendence of Mr. D. Johnston, an intelligent and enterprising citizen of Monrovia, formerly from Charleston, S. C. After his arrival and establishment in his new home, Mr. Johnston writes to the President of the Society in Mississippi; your location is one of the most fertile spots on the Western coast of Africa, and in regard to its facilities for trade, it is inferior to no other town. I am well acquainted with the native tribes around, with their customs, and manners; and when they were informed that I intended to establish a settlement among them, they sent out messengers to assure me of their willingness to receive me. Dr. Blodget, the colonial physician, gives the last information from that colony, in his letter of August 4th. "Upon our arrival at this place, we were astonished to find it so much improved; houses were constructed, and all things ready for the reception of the emigrants; an ample store-house, two stories high, enclosed with boards and covered with shingles, made at this place; a garden about two acres in extent, planted with vegetables and fruit-trees; a farm planted with cassada; a cart, and other implements of agriculture; all constructed on the spot;

and a schooner of thirty tons burden, more than half completed. All these improvements were accomplished in the short space of eight months. The health of the inhabitants has hitherto been good, and we have excellent water to drink, and rice and palm oil are abundant among the natives." Mr. Finley concludes his communication with the following encouraging assurances: "We are progressing prosperously in the colonization enterprize in Mississippi and Louisiana, notwithstanding the pecuniary embarrassment of the country." And at the meeting of the Mississippi Colonization Society, in March last, Mr. Finley announced, "that a single planter in that state, the late Captain Isaac Ross, had directed all his slaves, one hundred and seventy in number, to be emancipated, and has made ample provision for their settlement in Liberia, leaving his immense estate, valued at four hundred thousand dollars, to the Colonization Society, for promoting their interest; and that another planter after preparing all his slaves for freedom, twenty-seven in number, by employing a religious teacher to instruct them, has emancipated them, and is now providing them with the supplies necessary for their outfit and happy residence in Africa." A letter has also been received by this board from a gentleman in Tennessee, dated Feb. 10, 1838, with the following intimation. "I am a slave-holder, and intend to free all my young colored people that are of good disposition, and give them up to the Colonization Society with some ten or twenty thousand dollars, to secure and pay their passage to Africa. Sir, if your abolitionists knew the minds of a great many slave-holders, they would cease from their course. When you read this you can make what use of it you please; it may shut the mouths of some abolitionists, for though I intend to free my slaves, I would die before they should be taken from me."

The Louisiana Colonization Society have recently purchased a large territory on the African continent, bordering on the river Sinœ, in the vicinity of the Mississippi settlement, where they intend soon to found a colony for the free population of that state.

Virginia also promises speedily to rise in her strength for the prosecution of an enterprize which has already brought upon

her the blessing of many of her colored children, emancipated and elevated, intellectually, politically, and morally, through the influence of colonization. It is therefore stated, in their annual report, of January last, that "they hold themselves in readiness to establish a *new* settlement in Africa, as early as the necessary means shall be placed at their disposal. The proposition to found this colony has been regarded every where as an interesting and important movement, not only by the friends of colonization at home, but by the emigrants in Africa." It is also mentioned in their report, "when the proceedings of our last annual meeting reached the colony, a public meeting was called, the proceedings of which appear in two letters, addressed to the Corresponding Secretary of this society, of which the following is an extract. "On motion, resolved, that we hear with great pleasure, that the people of Virginia are turning their attention to colonize more effectually their own people on the Western coast of Africa." A colonist, a native of Richmond, alluding to the improved condition of the emigrants in their new habitations, uses the following language, "that colonization has done this, the settlements planted on the shores of Africa are a standing proof. It was with peculiar satisfaction I read a resolution, adopted in Virginia, expressing their determination to settle a colony on this continent, to be called **NEW VIRGINIA**. To me, who am a Virginian by birth, the intelligence was peculiarly gratifying, and I am prepared to take a lively interest in every thing that concerns this projected colony. I need not say that it will afford me the utmost pleasure to do any thing in my power to facilitate their designs in the way of giving information about the coast or otherwise."

We cannot witness without mingled emotions of astonishment and grief that unremitted opposition which is still made to the progress of the colonization cause. Every mole-hill which lies in our path, to impede our march, is magnified into a mountain. We allude here to the objection which is raised against this scheme of benevolence, on account of that mortality which, during the last summer, prevailed in the British settlement at Sierra Leone, although this colony is situated on another part

of the African continent, and at the distance of nearly two hundred miles from Bassa-Cove. Besides, are such calamities unprecedented or uncommon in our world, and must they be regarded as peculiar marks of the divine displeasure? Are not instances of similar scourges to be found in the history of every nation on earth? What a scene of horror and misery did the city of London exhibit in 1548; again in 1603; and in the more appalling visitation which occurred in 1665? During these successive calamities, more than two hundred thousand of its population fell victims to the plague and a pestilential fever; and scarcely had the destroying angel sheathed his sword from this slaughter of their persons, when another commission was disclosed for the destruction of their property. In the month of September, 1666, nearly fourteen thousand private dwellings, with about ninety churches, and many other public buildings, were laid in ashes by the element of fire; and yet, notwithstanding these temporary scourges, with which that city was successively visited, what has London appeared since, and what does she now appear? Not to mention her prominent rank among the nations, for her strength, her commerce, her opulence, her benevolent associations, her admirable literary institutions, does she not stand forth like the Sun in the centre of the moral system, diffusing the radiance of celestial truth to the remotest regions of the earth? How often has our own country experienced similar calamities from the hand of a sovereign God? What scenes of agony and distress were exhibited in New-York, in Philadelphia, in Baltimore, in Charleston, and other cities of the union, in 1793, '95, '98, and afterwards in 1832, by the alternate scourges of the yellow fever and the cholera, and yet what have those cities appeared since, and what do they now appear? The dark night, which brooded over them for a time, has since been succeeded by many days of light, and prosperity, and joy? And if a temporary cloud occasionally passes over a colony in Africa, must it be regarded as a frown from heaven upon our enterprize, or would we be justified in the dereliction of our undertaking? Did Moses, the temporal Leader of Israel, and Aaron, their spiritual Guide,

turn back to their "fleshpots and bondage in Egypt," because the "carcasses of many fell in the wilderness," while they were colonizing to Canaan? Besides, who in all the ranks of the opposition that either "fears God or regards man," was he even invested with the power, would have the hardihood to undo what has been already done for the colored population, on both continents, by the Colonization Society? Who would offer to drag from their homes, in Africa, the thousands who are there exulting in the immunities of the freeman, and doom them to their vassalage in this country; deposing the independent yeoman, the proprietor of the soil, from his present elevated position, and convert him into a minion, merely to subserve the ease, or avarice, or aggrandizement, of an imperious master? Who would recall the forty-four ministers of religion, and our devoted teachers, who have partially reclaimed that section of the earth to the Redeemer, as "his inheritance," and give it back to the undisturbed possession of the foul usurper? Who would raise his sacrilegious hand for the demolition of sanctuaries erected on that coast for Christian homage, and see reared on their ruins temples devoted to the worship of demons? Who would wish to be instrumental in the dispersion of these young immortals who are rallying around our teachers, drinking from their lips the elements of learning, and the doctrines of eternal life, and see them remingle with their native, barbarous tribes, to grow up "without God, and perish without hope?" Who would dare to extinguish those fires of devotion which are kindled from day to day on a thousand domestic altars, and permit the dark night of Paganism to roll back in all the sullenness of its gloom? Surely, if there is joy among the angels of heaven at the growing glories of the Lamb, and the extension of his kingdom, these loyal spirits, at the melancholy reversion which we have supposed, might hang their harps upon the willow, and on earth, the patriot, and philanthropist, and Christian, mingle their tears over the grave of their last hopes, for the redemption of Africa.

The board therefore see nothing to discourage them in their efforts for improving the condition of the colored race by colo-

nizing. Probably no enterprize of the same magnitude has been prosecuted in our world with equal success, and less expense, or disaster, or disappointment. All the calamities which have been hitherto experienced scarcely admit of a comparison with the appalling difficulties encountered by the pilgrims at Plymouth, or the colonists of Jamestown, Virginia. And who can calculate or conceive the benign results achieved by their moral heroism in persevering? What an immense theatre has been opened for the expansion of the Christian church? A peaceful asylum is here prepared for the reception of the oppressed of every nation. New light has been thrown on the doctrine of human liberty, both civil and sacred. The practicability of self-government has been demonstrated from actual experiment. A few feeble colonies have grown up in the lapse of half a century to compete in strength, in commerce, in their literary institutions, and in the cultivation of the arts and the sciences, with the most powerful nations of the earth; and what imagination, the most excursive, can conjecture the results of the erection of our enlightened, and Christian colonies, on the barbarous shores of Africa? The benign influence of this project, we have reason to hope, will be felt, not merely to the remotest verge of Africa, but of the earth, and to the last generation of man.

The Board of Managers cannot conclude this report, and do justice to their own feelings, without renewing their expressions of gratitude to the friends of Africa, for the pecuniary aid which they have afforded them during another year. Notwithstanding the unusual pressure, which has been felt by every class of our fellow-citizens, and which has arrested in some degree the progress of kindred institutions, yet, through the smiles of a benignant Providence, and the liberality of their patrons, they have been sustained in the prosecution of their enterprize, and the addition of emigrants to their colony has probably been as great as would conduce to the real interest of the cause. They would particularly cherish a most affectionate recollection of the liberality evinced by the ladies, who have honored them with their own names as life-members, and also with the names of

the pastors of their respective churches, as members or managers, by which means the funds of the society have been replenished, and additional respectability and influence given to the institution.

The board would by no means detract from the excellence of other associations which adorn our country or world. Each must be regarded as important in its own sphere ; each constitutes a wheel in the same magnificent, moral machine, and the successful revolutions of one tend to facilitate and expedite the revolutions of the other : yet that society which is designed not merely to meliorate the miseries of the afflicted African, among ourselves, and elevate him from his long and low depression, but also to pour the radiance of divine truth on a vast continent, cannot be considered inferior in its importance to any other. Whether we regard the benevolence of its character, or the benignity of its consequences, it is entitled to a position at least as prominent, and to a patronage as liberal as any other which appears in all the ranks of philanthropy. A series of republics, erected on that barbarous shore, replenished with a free and happy population, the counterpart of our own magnificent republic, and bearing the names of New-York, of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, of Mississippi, of Louisiana, of Virginia, and other states which hereafter may generously erect them, would go down to all future time a monument of our patriotism and piety, more imperishable than pillars either of marble or of brass. And most cheerfully will this board continue to occupy the humble station of almoners, to an enlightened, generous public, for improving the condition of this interesting but injured portion of the family of man.

Instead therefore of desponding under occasional disappointments, as if they were the frowns of Providence upon our enterprise, or relaxing our exertions, as if our work was accomplished, let us press on with renovated resolution and zeal, in the prosecution of our object, until the modern African, enlightened and regenerated, and redeemed, resumes the exclamation of his kindred in former ages—I AM BLACK, BUT COMELY ; until the “KINGS OF SHEBA AND SEBA,” with their subjects, are pressed

into the ranks of the "sacramental host;" until "KEDAR and CUSH," other descendants of Ham, as was predicted by the seraphic Isaiah, have brought **THEIR FLOCKS, AN ACCEPTABLE SACRIFICE**, to the altar of our God; until the inhabitants of the "rock sing, and the shout is heard from the top of their mountains, that the kingdoms of Africa, and of the earth, have become the kingdom of our Lord, and of his Christ; to whom be glory for ever."

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ARTICLE I.

This Society shall be called the Colonization Society of the City of New-York, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE II.

The annual subscription of any sum shall constitute an individual a member of this society, and the payment at any one time of thirty dollars a *member* for life, and the payment of one hundred dollars at two different times shall constitute a *manager* for life, and the payment of one thousand dollars in four successive years shall constitute a *PATRON* of the society.

ARTICLE III.

Any minister of the Gospel may become a *manager* for life by the payment of fifty dollars at two different times.

ARTICLE IV.

The patrons and the managers of this society shall be ex-officio members of the board of managers; shall be entitled to meet with the board, to unite in the discussion of any subjects presented to them, but not to vote.

ARTICLE V.

The officers of this society shall be a president, vice-presidents, and thirty managers, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, and a treasurer, of which board, when regularly convened, seven shall form a quorum.

ARTICLE VI.

The president, vice-presidents, secretaries, and treasurer, shall be ex-officio members of the board of managers.

ARTICLE VII.

The board of managers shall meet quarterly to transact the business of the society, and the first meeting shall be on the third Monday of January.

ARTICLE VIII.

The treasurer shall keep the accounts of the society, shall take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to the order of the board of managers.

ARTICLE IX.

The corresponding secretary shall conduct the correspondence, both domestic and foreign, under the direction of the board of managers, and the recording secretary shall keep the minutes of the society and of the board, and give notice of all meetings.

ARTICLE X.

The president of such branch societies as may be formed in this city or through the states, shall be ex-officio members of the board of managers, and shall take a part in all their proceedings.

ARTICLE XI.

The officers of this society shall hold their places for one year, and until successors are duly chosen.

ARTICLE XII.

The society shall hold its annual meeting in the city of New-York, during the month of May, at such time and place as the board of managers may direct, to receive the annual report, and for the election of officers.

ARTICLE XIII.

The board of managers shall have the power of filling all vacancies in their own body; and if any member is absent from three meetings in succession, without a satisfactory excuse, the board may pronounce his seat vacant.

ARTICLE XIV.

This Constitution shall not be altered except at an annual meeting of the society, and by a vote of the majority of the members present.

OFFICERS, &c.

OF THE

COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. DUER, L. L. D.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

ABRAHAM VAN NEST,

WILLIAM L. MARCY,

SAMUEL NELSON,

JOHN SAVAGE,

GARDNER SPRING, D. D.

JOHN W. HINTON,

JAMES MILNOR, D. D.

NATHAN BANGS, D. D.

HUGH MAXWELL,

REUBEN H. WALWORTH,

LUTHER BRADISH,

HENRY VAN RENSSELAER,

HARVEY ELI,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

SECRETARIES,

REV. ALEXANDER PROUDFIT, D. D.

Corresponding Secretary.

VALENTINE VANDEWATER,

Recording Secretary.

TREASURER,

MOSES ALLEN.

MANAGERS.

ANSON G. PHELPS,	FRANCIS HALL,
B. F. BUTLER,	GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY,
JOHN A. DIX,	JOHN R. DAVISON,
ISRAEL CORSE,	HENRY S. RICHARDS,
VALENTINE VANDEWATER,	IRA B. UNDERHILL,
ABRAHAM KEYSER,	JOSIAH L. HALE,
JAMES DONALDSON,	THOMAS DE WITT, D. D.
FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D.	WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL,
DAVID M. REESE, M. D.	AARON CLARK,
SAMUEL A. FOOT,	THOMAS C. DOREMUS,
REV. WILLIAM JACKSON,	HENRY V. GARRETSON,
WILLIAM L. STONE,	JOHN W. MULLIGAN,
REV. CYRUS MASON,	LINDLEY MURRAY,
JAMES MONROE,	OLIVER BRONSON, M. D.
SILAS BROWN,	JOHN STEARNS, M. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

ANSON G. PHELPS,	MOSES ALLEN,
GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY,	THOMAS DE WITT, D. D.
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	JAMES M. GOOLD,
DAVID M. REESE, M. D.	

AGENT,

REV. ALEXANDER PROUDFIT, D. D.

PATRONS

BY THE

SUBSCRIPTION OF A THOUSAND DOLLARS,

OR MORE.

ALLEN, MOSES,	New-York.
BOORMAN, JAMES,	do.
BUTLER, CHARLES,	do.
CROSBY, WILLIAM B.	do.
CAMP, HERMAN,	Trumansburgh, N. Y.
DOUGLASS, GEORGE,	Douglass Farms, L. I.
JONES, ABNER,	New-York.
M·INTYRE, ARCHIBALD,	Albany.
M·INTYRE, ARCHIBALD, JR.	Johnstown, N. Y.
PHELPS, ANSON G.	New-York.
A FRIEND TO COLONIZATION,	do.
THOMAS BUCHANAN, Esq. for distinguished services rendered the Society in this country and Africa.	

MANAGERS FOR LIFE,

BY THE

SUBSCRIPTION OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, OR OVER.

Bemis, James D.	Canandaigua, N. Y.	\$100
Beekman, James W.	New-York,	100
Baker, Alexis,	do.	100
Boyd, Samuel,	Brooklyn, N. Y.	100
Brewster, Joseph,	New-York,	500
Brewster, Lemuel,	do.	500
Brown, Silas,	do.	100
Cook, Thomas B.	Catskill,	100
Chester, W. W.	New-York,	200
Chester, Thomas L.	do.	100
Codwise, C.	do.	100
Craig, Archibald,	Schenectady, N. Y.	100
Davison, John R.	New-York,	100
Donaldson, Robert,	do.	100
Donaldson, James,	do.	100
Downer, Samuel,	do.	250
Delavan, Henry,	Balston, N. Y.	250
Doremus, Thomas C.	New-York,	100
Douglass, George,	do.	100
Dunlop, Robert,	Albany, N. Y.	100
Dodge, William E.	New-York,	100
Eli, Harvey,	Rochester, N. Y.	130
Frelinghuysen, Theo.	Newark, N. J.	100
Foster, Henry A.	Rome, N. Y.	100
Foote, Samuel A.	New-York,	175
Fulton, Joseph,	Seneca, N. Y.	100
Griswold, George,	New-York,	100
Goodhue & Perrit,	do.	100
Goold, James,	do.	100
Garretson, Henry V.	do.	100
Hallock, Gerard,	do.	100
Henderson, David,	Jersey City,	100
Hale, David,	New-York,	100
Hedges, Timothy,	do.	100
Halstead, W. M.	do.	100

Haight, D. L.	New-York,	\$100
Haines, R. T.	do.	100.
Hurd, John R.	do.	100
Holden, Horace,	do.	100
Havens, John P.	do.	100
Hopkins, Samuel M.	Geneva, N. Y.	100
Huntington, Henry,	Rome, do.	100
James, Henry,	Albany, do.	100
Johnston, John,	New-York,	300
James, Dr. Henry,	Waterford,	100
Jennings, Chester,	New-York,	110
Lord, Eleazer,	do.	100
Merrill, Eli,	do.	100
Miller, Rutger B.	Utica,	100
McCoun, John T.	Troy,	100
Nott, Benjamin,	New-York,	100
Nevins, Russell H.	do.	100
Nicol, Alexander,	Ohio,	100
Otis, Joseph,	New-York,	100
Olyphant, Robert Morrison,	do.	100
Oliver, Wm. M.	Penn-Yan,	100
Platt, Annanias,	Albany,	100
Renssen, Peter,	New-York,	500
Reed, William,	Marblehead, Mass.	100
Richards, Henry T.	New-York,	100
Reed, Collin,	do.	100
Roosevelt, James,	do.	100
Russel, Joseph,	Troy,	100
Shipman, George G.	New-York,	100
Sheldon, Henry,	do.	150
Spencer, Joshua A.	Utica, N. Y.	100
Smith, Peter S.	St. Augustine, E. F.	100
Sheafe, James F.	New-York,	100
Talbot, C. N.	do.	250
Taylor, Jeremiah,	Brooklyn,	100
Taylor, Knowles,	New-York,	100
Thorburn, George C.	do.	100
Van Nest, Abraham,	do.	100
Vail, Henry,	Troy,	100
Van Rensselaer, Cortland,	Albany,	200
Van Rensselaer, W. P.	do.	100
Wainwright, Ely,	New-York,	300
Williams, John,	Salem, N. Y.	100
Webster, George,	Lansingburg,	100
Yates, Henry,	New-York,	100
Young, Henry,	Brooklyn,	200

CLERGYMEN,

CONSTITUTED EITHER MEMBERS OR MANAGERS FOR LIFE, PRINCIPALLY BY THE LADIES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE CHURCHES.

Abeel, Rev. Gustavus,	Geneva,	\$50
Abeel, Rev. David,	Missionary to China,	50
Adams, Rev. William,	New-York,	50
Adams, Rev. John W.	Syracuse,	30
Bassett, Rev. Platt,	West-Greenwich,	30
Boardman, Rev. Charles A.	Westport, Conn.	50
Bronk, Rev. Mr.	West-Troy, N. Y.	50
Brodhead, Rev. Dr.	New-York,	50
Burgess, Rev. George,	Hartford, Conn.	30
Brownlee, Rev. Dr.	New-York,	50
Benjamin, Rev. N.	Missionary to Greece,	50
Breckenridge, Rev. Dr.	Princeton,	50
Bristed, Rev. John,	Bristol, R. I.	50
Barrows, Rev. E. S.	Carzenovia, N. Y.	30
Beers, Rev. Mr.	Danby,	40
Campbell, Rev. Dr.	Albany,	50
Crane, Rev. L. W.	Jamaica, L. I.	30
Currie, Rev. R. O.	Long Island,	30
Christie, Rev. Mr.	Warwick, Orange Co.	30
Cummings, Rev. Dr.	Florida, do.	30
Cone, Rev. Spencer H.	New-York,	50
Clark, Rev. W. A., D. D.	do.	50
Cook, Rev. Mr.	do.	50
Campbell, Rev. Wm. H.	Flatbush, L. I.	30
Corning, Rev. R. S.	Syracuse	30
Clansey, Rev. John	Charleton, Saratoga Co.	50
Copp, Rev. Mr.	Sag-Harbor, L. I.	50
Dubois, Rev. Geo.	New-York,	50
Dwight, Rev. M. W.	Brooklyn,	50
De Witt, Rev. Dr.	New-York,	50
Dwight, Rev. Henry,	Geneva,	30
Dinoon, Rev.	Caladonia, N. Y.	30
Davis, Rev. Henry,	Clinton,	30
Eddy, Rev. A. D.	Newark,	57 25
Eastburn, Rev. Dr. M.	New-York,	50
Ferris, Rev. Dr.	do.	50

Forsyth, Rev. John	Newburgh,	\$50
Fonda, Rev. J. L.	Fonda, Montgomery Co.	50
Ford, Rev. M.	Newark Valley,	32
Green, Rev. Jacob	Bedford, N. Y.	30
Hay, Rev. Mr.	Geneva.	30
Harmon, Rev. N.	Lakeville, Livingston Co.	30
Hawks, Rev. Dr.	New-York,	50
How, Rev. Dr. S. B.	New-Brunswick,	50
Hunt, Rev. Christopher,	New-York,	50
Hough, Rev. S.	Lavonia, N. Y.	30
Johnson, Rev. William L.	Jamaica, L. I.	50
Jackson, Rev. William,	New-York,	50
Johns, Rev. Evans,	Canandaigua,	50
Johnson, Rev. Evan M.	Brooklyn, L. I.	100
Jones, Rev. J. H.	New-Brunswick,	50
Janeway, Rev. Dr. J.	do.	50
James, Rev. William, for Missions in Africa,		50
Knox, Rev. Dr.	New-York,	50
Kipp, Rev. W. I.	Morristown, N. J.	50
Kirk, Rev. E. N.	Albany,	50
Krebbs, Rev. J. N.	New-York,	85 55
Lyell, Rev. Dr. Thomas,	do.	50
Lane, Rev. Mr.	Watertown, N. Y.	30
Labagh, Rev. A. I.	St. Thomas, W. I.	30
Labagh, Rev. I. P.	Gravesend, L. I.	30
M'Leod, Rev. John N.	New-York,	60
Milledoler, Rev. Dr. Philip,	New-Brunswick,	50
Milnor, Rev. Dr.	New-York,	50
Marselus, Rev. Nicholas I.	do.	60
May, Rev. Edward H.	Schuylerville	46
Mandeville, Rev. Henry	Utica	30
Mason, Rev. Erskine	New-York	50
M'Auley, Rev. Dr.	do.	50
M'Clay, Rev. Archibald,	do.	30
M'Elroy, Rev. Dr.	do.	50
M'Carrol, Rev. Dr.	Newburgh,	50
M'Jimsey, Rev. Dr.	Montgomery, Orange Co.	50
M'Ewen, Rev. Mr.	New-London, Conn.	30
M'Lauren, Rev. M. N.	Hamptonburgh, O. C.	30
M'Masters, Rev. E. D.	Balston, N. Y.	51
M'Masters, Rev. Dr.	Duanesburgh,	30
Nelson, Rev. John,	Leicester, Mass.	50
Newton, Rev. E. W.	Cambridge, Wash. Co.	30
Nimmo, Rev. Joseph	Red Mills, Putnam,	30
Peters, Rev. Dr. A.	New-York	50
Paige, Rev. Winslow	Gilboa	30

Potter, Rev. Horatio	Albany	\$56
Proudfit, Rev. John	New-York	50
Phillips, Rev. Dr.	do.	50
Pheips, Rev. Philo F.	Lansingburgh	30
Potts, Rev. Geo.	New-York	50
Proudfit, Rev. Dr.	Union Col. Schenectady	30
Pitcher, Rev. John F.	Cambridge, N. Y.	30
Polhemus, Rev. Mr.	Hopewell, N. Y.	30
Rowland, Rev. Henry A.	New-York	50
Richmond, Rev. Mr.	do.	30
Seeney, Rev. Robert	do.	30
Smith, Rev. Edward D.	do.	50
Sommers, Rev. Charles G.	do.	50
Smith, Rev. Reuben	Waterford, N. Y.	30
Searl, Rev. Jeremiah,	Coxackie	51
Spencer, Rev. Ichabod S.	Brooklyn	50
Spring, Rev. Dr. G.	New-York	50
Schroeder, Rev. Dr.	do.	50
Schoonmaker, Rev. Dr. J.	Jamaica, L. I.	30
Schermerhorn, Rev. John F.	Utica	50
Stevenson, Rev. J.	Florida, Montgom'y Co.	30
Strong, Rev. Thomas M.	Flatbush	50
Stark, Rev. Andrew	New-York,	50
Seymour, Rev. Mr.	Bloomfield, N. J.	50
Street, Rev. Robert,	Union, N. J.	30
Snodgrass, Rev. Dr.	Troy	50
Sprague, Rev. Dr.	Albany	50
Thompson, Rev. R. G.	Yorktown, Westchester	30
Turner, Rev. Dr. S. H.	New-York	50
Thompson, Rev. F. B.	Missionary to Java	50
Tucker, Rev. Dr. Mark,	Troy	50
Vermilye, Rev. Thomas E.	Albany	50
Van Vechten, Rev. Dr. J.	Schenectady	50
Van Vleck, Rev. Mr.	New-York	30
Van Dyck, Rev. Cornelius I.	Marbletown, N. Y.	30
Webster, Rev. Charles	Long Island	30
White, Rev. Charles	Owego	50
Whitehouse, Rev. Dr. H. J.	Rochester	50
Woodbridge, Rev. Dr.	New-York	50
Warriner, Rev. P. W.	White-Pigeon, Michigan,	30
Whiton, Rev. John	Salem	100
Wyckoff, Rev. Isaac N.	Catskill	50
Yates Rev. J. A.	Schenectady	50
Yates, Rev. Dr.	do.	50
Yale, Rev. Elisha	Kingsboro',	30

LADIES,

CONSTITUTED MEMBERS BY THE SUBSCRIPTION OF THIRTY
DOLLARS, OR MORE.

Varick, Mrs. Maria	New-York	\$100
Austin, Mrs.	Brooklyn	30
Arcularius, Mrs. Augusta	New-York	30
Bennett, Mrs. Elizabeth	New-Brunswick	50
Bethune, Mrs. Joanna	New-York	30
Brasher, Miss Mary	do.	30
Brooks, Mrs. Maria	do.	30
Bogert, Mrs. Elizabeth	do.	30
Bellamy, Mrs. Sarah G.	Beihlehem, Conn.	30
Chapin, Mrs. Elizabeth	Cunandaigua	30
Chapin, Miss Eliza	do.	30
Conger, Mrs. Mary R. C.	New-York	30
Campbell, Mrs. W. H.	Flatbush	30
Doremus, Mrs. Eliza	New-York	30
Dodge, Mrs. Melissa P.	do.	30
Douglas, Mrs. G.	Douglas Farms, L. I.	100
Deare, Miss Mary	New-Brunswick	30
Davison, Mrs. John R.	New-York	30
Dana, Mrs. Mary	Buffalo	30
Dana, Mrs. Phebe Ann	Syracuse	30
Evertson, Mrs. Eliza	New-York	30
Fullerton, Mrs. A. D.	do.	30
Gildersleeve, Miss Ellen	Elizabethtown, N. J.	30
Gilbert, Mrs. Maria	New-York	30
Hedges, Miss Catharine A.	New-York	30
Hicks, Miss A. T.	do.	30
Hyer, Mrs. Isaac	do.	30
Haines, Mrs. Mary	do.	30
Hall, Mrs. Francis	do.	30
James, Mrs. W.	Albany	30
Janeway, Mrs. J.	New-Brunswick	50
Kissam, Miss M. A.	New-York	30
Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Nancy	Salina	30
Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Jane	New-Brunswick	30
Littlefield, Mrs. N.	New-York	30
Lefferts, Mrs. Helena	do.	30

Labagh, Mrs. Helen	New-York	\$30
Lathrope, Mary E.	do.	30
Masters, Mrs. Ann	do.	30
Maynard, Mrs. Rachel	do.	30
Miller, Mrs. Morris	Utica	30
Murray, Miss Mary,	New-York	30
Olyphant, Mrs. D. C.	do.	30
Post, Miss Mary	do.	30
Payn, Mrs. Sarah,	do.	30
Post, Miss Winnefred	do.	30
Platt, Miss M. to constitute her sister, Mrs. A. Sherwood,		30
Phelps, Mrs. Olevia	New-York	30
Quackenboss, Mrs. Catharine	do.	30
Ricord, Mrs. Elizabeth	Geneva	30
Sheafe, Mrs. James	New-York	30
Smyth, Miss Isabella	Canandaigua	30
Stuart, Mrs. Kinlock	New-York	30
Stuart, Mrs. R. L.	do.	30
Thorburn, Mrs. George C.	do.	30
Upham, Miss Hannah	Canandaigua	30
Van Antwerp, Mrs. Maria	New-York	30
Van Pelt, Mrs. Reuben	do.	30
Van Buren, Mrs. H.	Syracuse	30
Van Nest, Mrs. Abraham	New-York	30
Warner, Mrs. George	do.	50
Willard, Mrs. Emma	Troy	30
Wendover, Mrs. Rachel	New-York	30
Wurts, Mrs. John	do.	30
Yates, Mrs. J. B.	Chittenango, N. Y.	30
Young, Mrs. Henry	Brooklyn	30

GENTLEMEN,

CONSTITUED MEMBERS FOR LIFE, BY THE SUBSCRIPTION OF
THIRTY DOLLARS, OR MORE.

Antis, William,	Canandaigua	\$30
Alexander, William H.	Syracuse	30
Aspinwall, James	New-York	30
Austin, Daniel	Brooklyn	30
Bloomfield, J. W.	Rome	60
Bloomfield, Smith	New-York	30
Beals, Thomas	Canandaigua	30
Baldwin, Henry	Syracuse	30
Brewster, S. C.	do.	30
Birdsale, Samuel	Waterloo	30
Beach, J. H.	Auburn	30
Butler, B. F.	Washington City,	50
Boyd, Dr. T.	New-York	30
Boyd, James	do.	30
Bogert, James	do.	30
Bruen, W.	do.	30
Baldwin, Micah	do.	30
Bliss, Ira	do.	30
Bliss, Dr. J. C.	do.	30
Bogert, Peter	do.	51 83
Banker, George W., M. D.	do.	30
Brown, James	Albany	30
Beers, Cyrenius	New-York	30
Beers, Rev. Mr. L.	Danby	30
Buel, David	Troy	30
Backus, Frederick P., M. D.	Rochester	30
Clark, Samuel	Waterloo, N. Y.	30
Crafts, Alfred	Cherry-Valley, N. Y.	30
Childs, Timothy	Rochester	30
Cook, Charles A.	Geneva	30
Clark, W. N.	do.	30
Carpenter, Isaac	Ithaca	30
Campbell, William	Albany	30
Corning, Gurdon	Troy	30
Couch, Mr.	New-York	30
Chalmers, Alexander	do.	30

Cramer, John	Waterford	30
Campbell, William P.	New-York	30
Corse, Israel	do.	30
Chester, S. N.	do.	30
Cooper, Charles M.	Buffalo	30
Corey, D. P.	Amsterdam	30
Denton, Jeremiah	Brooklyn, L. I.	30
Duncan, Sebastian	Belville, N. J.	30
Dwight, Francis	Geneva, N. Y.	30
Dana, Daniel	Syracuse, N. Y.	30
Davis, H. J. T.	do.	30
Davis, Henry	do.	30
De Witt, Richard Varick	Albany	30
Ely, Ebenezer	Rochester	30
Fitch, Dr. Asa	Salem, N. Y.	30
Faulkner, Alexander	Brooklyn, L. I.	30
Ferris, Benjamin G.	Ithaca	30
Forsyth, John	Newburgh	30
Friend to African Missions,	Albany,	30
Gallager, John B.	Geneva	30
Garrow, John	Auburn	30
Graham, David	New-York	30
Gansey, Mr.	Clifton Park	30
Germain, Mr.	Albany	30
Gosman, J. B.	Danby, N. Y.	30
Goold, Charles	New-York	30
Gray, Hiram	Elmira, N. Y.	30
Hill, C. J.	Rochester	30
Hendrix, Charles	do.	30
Hubbel, Levi	Ithaca	30
Hardy, Charles E.	do.	30
Huntington, George	Rome	30
Holland, Jonas	Schenectady	30
Howel, N. W.	Canandaigua	30
Hubbel, Walter	do.	30
How, Henry	do.	30
Hunt, R. P.	Waterloo, N. Y.	30
Hills, Eleazer	Auburn	30
Hills, Horace	do.	30
House, John	Waterford	30
Hess, R. L.	Syracuse	30
Hardenburgh, C. L.	New-Brunswick	30
Ives, Dr. A. W.	New-York	30
Johnson, Edwin F.	Hoboken	30
Jones, Samuel W.	Schenectady	30
Judd, Charles,	Penn-Yan	30

Jenkins, Ebenezer
 Jones, Ebenezer
 Kellogg, Charles
 Kellogg, D. O.
 Knapp, Shepherd
 Kirkland, J.
 King, James
 Lefferts, Leffert
 Little, D. S.
 Lee, C. M.
 Ledyard, J. D.
 Lyman, Charles
 Levenworth, E. W.
 Low, John
 Morse, L. D.
 Muir, Robert
 Marsh, M. S.
 Morton, Peter
 Marice, B. F.
 Moore, E. D. Jr.
 Marice, S. F. B.
 Manchester, P. B.
 Morse, Richard
 Manley, Dr. J. R.
 Morrison, John
 Martin, J. W.
 Maxwell, J. B. B.
 Morse, S. F.
 Morse, S. E.
 Mills, Charles
 M^rAlister, John
 M^rGregor, John
 M^rLean, T. M.
 M^rJimpsey, J. M.
 M^rBride, James
 M^rVean, Charles
 Noyes, William C.
 Ormiston, Robert
 Oliver, W. M.
 Oliver, Andrew
 Oliver, A. T.
 Pelton, Henry
 Pelton, John
 Phyfe, Mr.
 Proudfoot, Dr. L.
 Platt, Ebenezer, Jr.

Auburn	\$30
Penn-Yan	30
Kelloggville, N. Y.	30
Troy	30
New-York	30
Utica	30
Albany	30
Bedford, L. I.	50
Cherry-Valley	30
Rochester	30
Carzenovia, N. Y.	30
Troy	30
Syracuse	30
Charlton, Saratoga	30
Cherry-Valley	30
Auburn	30
Syracuse	30
New-York	30
do.	30
do.	30
do.	30
do.	30
do.	30
do.	30
do.	30
Martinsburgh, N. Y.	30
Belvidere, N. J.	30
New-York	30
do.	30
Kingsboro'	30
Waterloo, N. Y.	30
New-York	30
do.	30
do.	30
do.	30
Florida, Mont. Co.	30
Utica	30
Springfield	30
Penn-Yan	30
do.	30
do.	30
Warwick, N. Y.	30
do.	30
New-York	30
do.	30
do.	30

Pratt, Willis W.	Brooklyn	30
Pope, H. H.	Rome, N. Y.	30
Russel, David	Salem, N. Y.	30
Raynor, Henry	Syracuse	30
Reid, James	Lansingburg	30
Robbins, Dr. Amatus	Troy	30
Remsen, Henry	New-York	30
Robertson, Duncan	Kingsboro'	30
Richmond, Dr. Frederick	New-Brunswick	30
Stewart, John	New-York	30
Sibley, Mark H.	Canandaigua	20
Seymour, John	Auburn	30
Starr, P. R.	New-York	30
Suydam, C. R.	do.	30
Suydam, John	do.	30
Suffern, Thomas	do.	30
Smith, Simeon P.	do.	30
Stokes, James	do.	30
Sherwood, John	Auburn	30
Stuart, Robert L.	New-York	30
Suydam, Abraham	New-Brunswick	30
Stryker, John	Rome	30
Savage, Edward, Professor	Schenectady	30
Sheldon, Asa	Utica	30
Taylor, James	Penn-Yan	30
Tracy, Gardner	Utica	30
Tracy, Manning G.	New-York	30
Taylor, Najah	do.	30
Tracy, William	do.	30
Tracy, C. L.	Lansingburgh	30
Tenyck, J.	Carzenovia	30
Tousley, S.	Syracuse	30
Throop, G. B.	Auburn	30
Taylor, Augustus R.	New-Brunswick	30
Turk, William, M. D.	Brooklyn	30
Tracy, William	Utica	30
Vail, George	Troy	30
Vandewenter, J. A.	New-Brunswick	30
Van Pelt, Reuben	New-York	30
Van Brunt, J. V.	Geneva	30
Van Rensselaer, John	Utica	30
Van Rensselaer, Stephen	Albany	50
Van Buren, Herman	Syracuse	30
Van Schaick, Asa D.	New-York	30
Vandevero, Adrian	Flatbush	30
Ward, William	Kingsboro'	30

Whiteside, William	Cambridge, N. Y.	30
Ward, Dr. L.	Rochester	30
Whiting, B.	Geneva	30
Watkins, J. D.	Petersburgh, Geo.	30
Wetmore, Noah	New-York	30
Williamson, Dow D.	do.	30
Woodruff, J. L.	Canandaigua	30
Woram, John	New-York	30
Warren, John	do.	30
Wilson, Jared	Canandaigua	30
Walworth, Reuben	Saratoga Springs	30
Welles, Dr. Gardner	Waterloo, N. Y.	30
Wilkinson, John	Syracuse	30
Williams, N. I.	Carzenovia	30
Walbridge, E. W.	Lansingburgh	30
West, Nicholas N.	New-York	30
Walsh, Alex. R.	do.	30
Wheelwright, John	do.	30
White, Norman	do.	30
Wilson, John	do.	30
Wykoff, Henry I.	do.	30
Whitney, Stephen	do.	50
Wilson, George	Harlaem, N. Y.	30
Ward, Mr.	Kingsboro', Mont. Co.	30
Yates, A. J.	Schenectady	30

Omitted in the proper place.

Bronson, Oliver, M. D.	New-York	\$700
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[An account of the moneys contributed during the year, is published in the religious newspapers, and in several daily papers in this city ; and therefore, the republication in the Annual Report appears unnecessary.]

The following extracts from letters, recently received from our various settlements in Africa, show in the most satisfactory manner the flourishing condition of our colonies, and the increasing respectability and happiness of the emigrants, by their restoration to the soil of their fathers.

Letter of Governor Matthias to Dr. Reese, of this city.

“For the first three months of our residence here, Mrs. Matthias and myself never enjoyed better health; the climate appeared to be peculiarly adapted to our circumstances of health, of which you have some knowledge. I took but little precaution, not deeming it necessary; worked hard, went up the rivers, and about to different places; my buoyancy of spirits returned, the expectoration from my throat ceased in a great measure, and I flattered myself with an immunity against the fever; but on a wet day in the latter part of October, being predisposed for fever, I was out in the boat nearly all the afternoon, went over to Edina, and walked to the Baptist Mission House, the weather being close, and the sun hot; the next day I was attacked by the fever, which continued for ten or twelve days. Through the mercies of God I was spared. My wife was taken down with the same disease. Some time during her illness, she called me to her bedside, and told me how wonderfully she had been blessed that morning—that she was not afraid to die—was willing to go—did not regret coming to Africa. At this time, the Rev. Mr. Crocker, of the Baptist mission, visited her; she held his hand, and expressed herself in the most animated terms of her spiritual employment. On the evening of the Sabbath she died I was sitting by her bed, said to her, ‘My dear, how do you feel in your mind?’ She replied, ‘Well.’ ‘Are you afraid to die?’ ‘No, I shall be at rest—I want to go; we shall meet again soon.’ ‘Do you regret coming to Africa?’ She replied ‘No.’ ‘What shall I say to your friends in America?’ ‘Tell my dear mother we shall soon meet in heaven.’ Again, said I, ‘Do you not want to see your friends in America?’ She replied, ‘I did want to see them—but the will of God be done.’ About eleven of that night, with very little pain, she departed this life. As she was going, we knelt down and commended her spirit to God.

“Miss Annesly, the teacher sent out by the Ladies’ Liberia Education Society, died on the Friday previous, and was buried on the day Mrs. M. expired. She was a good girl, and I have no doubt is safely landed. Mrs. M. and she both lay side by side in the burying ground. I have had scions of the soap tree,

one of the most beautiful and lasting in our forests, planted around their graves, with space for a few more.

"Some of my friends may think that we have erred in coming here. I cannot say or feel so. It has cost me immensely, and may yet my life. My wife heroically and affectionately came on my account, (this consideration almost overwhelmed me,) yet I say I have had such gracious manifestations of the Divine goodness in this expedition that I cannot but believe that God designs it for great and wise purposes; every step of our way we have had cause to adore him. Neither can it, in the minds of those acquainted with Africa, militate against the cause of colonization; write it—this is the land for the colored man; *HE can be comfortable and happy here.*

"The climate, with the exception of the acclimating process, is the finest imaginable. There is scarcely any variation in the temperature. It is now the dry season; the thermometer has not been above 84, nor lower (excepting yesterday and to-day) than 79, since it began. It is now the 24th of December; the birds are singing; a greater variety of song or plumage I never heard or saw, and nature will wear the season round the livery of freshness and life.

"Our colony is gradually assuming the state and consequence of an organized government. Could you be present at our courts of justice, our military exercises, the transaction of business by our merchants, &c., you would lose sight of color, &c., and believe fully, from fair experiment, that the mind of a colored man, when untrammelled, is as good as a white man's.

"We have purchased seven or eight thousand acres of beautiful high land up the St. John's river for a new settlement. On Tuesday next, I meet some six or eight head men and kings, up the same river, to hold a palaver for the purchase of their country. They are desirous of having our people near them, and our protection. They see the advantages of being under our government, and are anxious, in the sale of their lands, and having settlements in their vicinity, to be connected with us by those means.

"We want faithful missionaries to live among them, and to preach to them in their towns. It is far easier travelling among them, and preaching to them, than it was at first among the savages of America. Ethiopia is stretching out her hands to God.

JOHN J. MATTHIAS."

Mrs. Moore, a colored woman, to her Sister.

"Monrovia, Jan. 12, 1838.

"I have a goodly number of pupils, from twenty years old down to three; some interesting little girls, who have endeared themselves to me by a thousand tender ties. I have watch-

ed them from the alphabet to more interesting studies. I have seen them trying to point out different countries on the map ; I have heard them tell the nature of a noun, conjugate a verb, and tell how many times one number is contained in another ; but all this was not half so entertaining to me as when I saw them crowding to the altar of God, begging for the prayers of his children. But what could I say when I saw them come round the table of the Lord ? Ah ! the secret whisper of my soul was, ' Give God the glory O my soul, that mine eyes have seen the salvation of God upon my own people ; glory be to God.' I have heard the wild native of Africa testify that God hath power upon earth to forgive sin. You cannot imagine what my feelings are sometimes, when seated in my little piazza, listening to their little pious talk. Surely, O God ! out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise ! This is the Lord's doing ; and it is marvellous in our eyes. Rejoice, then, ye daughters of benevolence ! The Judge of all the earth is answering your prayers in behalf of poor benighted Africa. Yes, though they have lain long upon the altar, He has smelled a sweet savor ; and it appears to me the day is beginning to dawn, and the day-star is rising on this dark division of the earth. Zion has travailed in the greatness of her strength ; the ministers of God have preached with success ; none, I believe, have run in vain nor labored in vain. The way is opening for the poor native, who is now worshipping devils, to become acquainted with the worship of the true and living God. May the great Head of the church breathe the spirit of fervent prayer upon you, and all who have or may aid in this glorious work ; and may your joint petitions prove as efficacious as the hands of Caleb and Joshua were to Moses. - After taking all things into consideration, we have reason to thank God and take courage.

" I remain yours, in the bonds of Christian love, for ever.
EUNICE MOORE."

The Rev. Mr. Seys to Dr. Bangs.

Mr. Seys speaks with evident gratification of the accession to their forces arriving in the Charlotte Harper, in July. The arrival of a pious, active, and skilful physician, in the person of Dr. Goheen, was considered a great acquisition. From the strict temperance of the doctor in all things, he had scarcely been touched by the acclimating fever. After speaking of the general prosperity of the two schools in Monrovia, one under the charge of Mr. Herring, and the other under that of Mrs. Moore, a highly respectable and well educated black woman from the city of New-York, Mr. Seys deploras the want of an institution of a higher order than merely elementary schools. Such

a school he determined to establish, trusting to the friends of the cause in the United States to sustain him. About the middle of January he commenced the work, and on the 29th the academy was in operation, with the best prospects, and one hundred pupils—young men. At present the church is occupied for the school. An edifice for the academy is to be erected. Mr. Seys speaks of the movements in America, of last year, for the purpose of founding an institution of the kind, and regrets that he hears little of it of late. They want a teacher from this country—a young man of good classical education, graduate of some one of our colleges, and of a true missionary spirit.

In the settlement of New-Georgia, the school prospers : as also in Caldwell. ‘Away then with the notion,’ says Mr. Seys, ‘that the colonization scheme does nothing for the native African—that the missionary enterprise is confined to the emigrants, and that the natives receive no benefit of it.’ The report then gives the names of a number of natives who have been reared in the families of the emigrants, and have grown up to piety and respectability.

In Millsburgh, the wilderness is blossoming like the rose, and the solitary places around it are becoming glad. A society of eleven persons attached to the Methodist church, was organized in 1836. It now numbers sixty-three. A manual labor-school in operation there, has been greatly blessed. A touching incident is related by Mr. Seys as having just occurred at that place. Among the native convert youths of the school, is a lad named Nathan Bangs, the son of an African prince. The father came to see his boy. At the hour of going to labor the lad was absent. On farther investigation, it was discovered, that the boy had secretly taken his father to the chamber, and was pleading, with tears in his eyes, that he would look to the American’s God, and secure the salvation of his soul.

During the past season, Mr. Seys made a visit of ten weeks to Cape Palmas. It is rapidly advancing in strength, and in its moral and religious character. While there, Mr. Seys commenced the building of a substantial stone church.

Mr. Seys was making arrangements for protecting the Pesah country, one hundred miles east of the colony, in which an opening was presented.

The report contains notices of much interesting matter, which will warm the hearts of all who love the cause of real emancipation in this country, and of civilization in Africa. We have never had such cheering advices from Africa before ; the colonization society is at length beginning to reap much fruit ; and we trust its hands will be strengthened to persevere unto the end.

Jonas Humphreys, one of the colonists, under date of December 10th, 1837, writes to Mr. Cresson :

“ With the blessing of God, we shall not want to buy rice another year ; the farmers can spare to emigrants if they should come out, besides cassada and potatoes. We have an agricultural society formed here. I have had the pleasure to attend two of the meetings. Dr. M'Dowal was president, Dr. Moore vice-president, captain David Lawrence secretary. The society have a public dinner on Christmas day. It is pleasing to go across Mr. Benson's and others farms, to see plantain, cassada, cotton, coffee, and potatoes growing.”

The persons mentioned above are colonists except Dr. M'Dowal.

Another of the colonists, Aaron P. Davis, one of the first settlers, writes a letter to Mr. Cresson, contradicting emphatically the report that had been circulated, as he understood, in his old neighborhood, that he and others were desirous to return into slavery.

The following account is drawn up by T. Buchanan, Esq., late Governor of Bassa-Cove :

It is now SIXTEEN YEARS since the first settlement in Liberia was established, on Cape Mesurado and let us come at once to the bright picture of its present condition and prospects. Liberia (stretching along 300 miles of the coast, and extending from 10 to 40 miles inland) now numbers FOUR separate colonies, viz:

MONROVIA, established by the American Colonization Society, including the towns of *Monrovia*, *New-Georgia*, *Caldwell*, *Millsburgh*, and *Marshall*—

BASSA-COVE, established by the United Colonization Societies of New-York and Pennsylvania. This colony includes *Bassa-Cove* and *Edina*. The latter village was founded by the American Colonization Society, and lately ceded to the United Societies—

GREENVILLE, established by the Mississippi and Louisiana Colonization Societies, at SINO—

MARYLAND, established by the Maryland Colonization Society at *Cape Palmas*.

In the NINE VILLAGES enumerated above, there is a population of about 5000—all of course colored people. There are eighteen churches in Liberia, and forty clergyman ; one-fifth of the population are professed *Christians* ; no where is the Sabbath more strictly observed. At *Bassa-Cove* and *Monrovia* there are public libraries for the use of the people ; the one of the former place numbers 1200 to 1500 volumes. A monthly newspaper is published at Monrovia. The government of Liberia is essentially republican ; all the officers except the governor (who is appointed by the *Colonization Society*) being chosen by the people.

Dr. Turk, Surgeon in the United States Navy, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

I visited Monrovia in the month of February, some years since, in a United States Frigate. Upon our arrival at the landing, we were received by some of the leading men of the town, and conducted to the house of the governor. Our chaplain, marine officer, and myself, accepted an invitation to attend public worship, when upon repairing to the place we found the church filled, and the exercises delayed until we arrived; the front seat was reserved for us; our chaplain entered the pulpit with one of their ministers, who after prayer and singing made a very appropriate address. When the psalm was given out, a book was handed to me open at the proper place. The singing was very fine; I was much interested in a female voice which poured forth some of the sweetest tones I almost ever heard. A more orderly, attentive, and apparently pious congregation I never met with; all decently, and some *handsomely* dressed. When I looked round upon this large and truly solemn assembly, and reflected upon what they had been, and what they are now, a society of civilized and christianized freemen on the shores of Africa, worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences, governed by their own laws, my feelings were overpowered, and I secretly thank God that so much is done for elevating the long depressed and afflicted African. I was invited by one of their most influential and respectable inhabitants to call at his house. I found his residence to be very comfortable; a pale fence before the door, inside of which stood a coffee tree, answering for shade, ornament, and fruit; I was conducted into a room well furnished, with a mahogany sideboard, &c. In this room sat the wife and daughter of the proprietor of the house; wine, cake, and other refreshments, were soon placed before me, in handsome style. I addressed myself to the mother, and inquired whether she felt happy in her present condition, when she declared that she was not only satisfied, but delighted; she dwelt with much feeling on the advantages enjoyed by the colored people in Africa, and thanked God and the Colonization Society, for their present independent and happy lot. That prosperity may attend the colonization enterprise, and your life be long spared to advance this noble work, is the sincere prayer of yours, very respectfully,

W. TURK, M. D., U. S. Navy.

TO ALEX. PROUDFIT, Cor. Sec'y Col. Society.